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POISON IN ICE-CREAM.

CHEMISTS who have succeeded like Vaughan in isolating the peculiar body known as tyrotoxicon have not yet been able to describe its chemical properties or even assign it to its proper place among other toxines or ptomaine-like bodies.

The reports of several fatal cases of ice-cream poisoning during the past month have served to direct attention anew to this source of danger, and we have received more than one communication on the subject from those who are interested in the various theories which have been expounded in the attempt to explain satisfactorily the mystery attending the deaths of the victims of poisoning by the cream. One correspondent is disposed to set aside the ptomaine theory altogether, confining his attention to the substances used as preservatives of the cream.

Sodium and potassium carbonates, he asserts, are commonly used as preservatives, and it is to their presence in the cream that he would attribute many of the toxic symptoms so often produced. We cannot fully agree with our correspondent in this but think his contention worthy of some consideration. Meanwhile deaths from ice-cream poisoning are reported with painful regularity, and physicians seem powerless to save the patient when once the symptoms of poisoning have set in. A contemporary declares that "the mystery of ice cream poisoning is a reproach to the professions of medicine and chemistry," and to this few will be found to take exception.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

NOW that the Seventh International Congress has passed into history it may be of interest to review some of the factors which prevented that convention from being as broadly and fully international in character as had been hoped for by those who have the interest of pharmacy really at heart.

The announcement made by the authorities of the Exposition of the series of congresses to be held, including the congress on pharmacy, left the impression on the minds of some that the International Congress proper was to be entirely subsidiary to the Auxiliary Congress of the World's Columbian Exposition.

Some of the prospective participants in the International Congress from abroad felt averse to placing that body in the position of being patronized by a body local and ephemeral in character, however distinguished its individual members might be. The later statements of the Exposition authorities did much to correct the erroneous impression entertained on this head. Unfortunately, however, there were agencies at work fomenting the feeling of distrust engendered by the earlier announcements. These agencies were the insinuations and innuendoes of certain disgruntled men who, whether rightly or not, feared that they would not be able to make capital for themselves out of the Congress and so sought by disparaging it to prevent others from reaping the honors which they feared were to be denied them.

It can readily be understood that it would require but a few discouraging words from those claiming citizenship in America to keep Europeans away from the Congress even should they come to this country.

As Dr. Leo Egger of Vienna said, the preconceived ideas of America and things American held by his countrymen, even of the more intelligent class, are decidedly unjust. Now let these unjust conceptions be intensified in their injustice by men resident in this country and it will readily be seen that in sections where these two-fold deterrent causes are at work we could not expect any very general interest in the Congress.

It is a source of congratulation to pharmacy that this dog-in-the-manger spirit did not succeed in completely nullifying the efforts of those broad-minded men who devoted much time, thought and energy to the effort toward making the Congress an international one.

Recent Experiments With Ipecac Root.*

By Alfred R. L. Dohme, A.B., Ph.D.,
Baltimore, Md.

Having had numerous occasions to handle, examine and assay various kinds and grades of ipecac root, it occurred to the writer that it might be possible to determine the location of the emetine in the root. This is generally supposed to repose in the horny envelope, covered with annulated rings which surrounds the woody central cylinder. It is for this reason that as a rule the thicker root, generally termed "fancy" in commercial vernacular, is the highest priced and most generally preferred; most persons arguing that if this envelope contains the emetine, and the thick "fancy" root is made up principally of this envelope, it is safer, and better to buy the "fancy" root.

Flückiger† says that it is well known that the central woody portion of ipecac root contains little or no emetine, and that it is not known whether the cork layer or the cortical parenchyma is the seat of the alkaloid. A microscopic examination of the root will show that the cortical parenchyma is not colored, while the cork layer is—the color being exactly that of emetine residues obtained from assays of ipecac root. Now it is generally admitted that emetine is combined with ipecacuanhic acid in ipecac root, and as this reappears with the emetine, as the ammonium salt, in part at least in the final extract of the assay, and has the color of the cork layer as seen under the microscope, the chances are that the emetine is to be found in the cork layer rather than in the cortical parenchyma. In order to bring some experimental evidence to bear upon the subject, it was necessary to separate the various parts of the root and to examine them separately as to their contents of emetine. To that end a quantity of ipecac root from different lots was deprived of its cortex by scraping, care being taken to use only non-annulated roots, hence little cortical parenchyma, and thus separate the woody central portion from the cortex. These were then ground separately to a No. 30 powder and assayed separately. To facilitate matters we will describe the different kinds of roots examined, and give their names as follows:

"Fancy" A. "Wiry" A. "Woody Portion" A. "Wiry Scrapings" A.
"Fancy" B. "Wiry" B. "Woody Portion" B.
"Fancy" C. "Wiry" C. "Woody Portion" D. "Wiry Scrapings" B.
Etc.

Where A, B, C and D are four distinct samples of ipecac root, and "Fancy," "Wiry," "Woody Portion," etc., are terms described below. "Fancy" root denotes the thick large root possessing annulated rings and consisting largely of cortical parenchyma gorged with starch. "Wiry" root denotes the thinner ordinary root, without annular rings, consisting mainly of an inner woody root with a thin cortex. "Woody Portion" denotes the inner woody portion of the root after the cortex has been completely removed by scraping, and presents a perfectly white appearance. "Wiry Scrapings" denotes the cortex scraped from the "Wiry" root.

The method of assaying the roots adopted was that of Lyons‡ which has always yielded the writer the best results,§ and which is in brief as follows:

"Ten (10) grammes of ipecac root in No. 30 powder, or finer, are shaken with 100 c.c. of Prollius' Fluid and set aside for about fifteen hours. Fifty cubic centimeters are then filtered off and the ether evaporated. Next about 5 c.c. of two per cent. sulphuric acid are added and stirred with the residue, adding a little ether to redissolve the resin, fats, etc., and insure complete solution of all the emetine in the acid. Now evaporate all the ether on a water bath, and filter the acid liquid into a separating funnel and wash both beaker and filter with acid water. Return the small filter to the beaker and again treat with ether and acid as before. Filter again. Continue this until a drop of the acid solution no longer renders turbid a solution of mercurio-potassium iodide. Add 10 c.c. of ether to the separating funnel and shake with the acid solution therein contained after closing it tightly. Separate the ether and pour into the waste ether bottle. Now render alkaline with ammonia and shake out the alkaloid with a mixture consisting of three parts of ether and one part of chloroform, using about 15 c.c. of the latter mixture at a time and continuing until a drop of the alkaline solution no longer becomes turbid, after acidifying, when treated with a drop of a solution of mercurio-potassium iodide. Evaporate the combined ether-chloroform solutions to dryness at a moderate heat, finally heating to constant weight at 100° C., in a weighed glass evaporating dish. Below are appended the results:

Drug taken in No. 30 powder.	Gravimetric per cent. of Emetine.	Per cent. of Emetine by titration of previous results.
"Fancy" A.	1.92	1.36
"Fancy" B.	1.87	1.29
"Fancy" C.	1.88	1.36
"Fancy" D.	2.10	1.44
"Wiry" A.	2.80	2.03
"Wiry" B.	2.10	1.88
"Wiry" C.	2.30	1.69
"Woody Portion" A.	1.27	0.56
"Woody Portion" B.	0.77	0.55
"Woody Portion" D.	0.68	0.44
"Wiry Scrapings" A.	2.95	2.18
"Wiry Scrapings" B.	2.80	2.17

CONCLUSIONS.

From these figures, and the microscopical examination of the root, may be deduced the following conclusions:

I. That but little emetine is to be found in the greater part of the parenchyma, which is gorged with starch and is colorless, while the parenchyma nearest the cork layer, as well as the cork layer itself, possesses the color of emetine residues obtained in assays of ipecac root to a degree, and shows secretions which are most probably emetine ipecacuanhate in all parts of them.

II. That the "Wiry" root yields the largest percentage of emetine.

III. That the inner "Woody Portion" of the root contains very little emetine.

IV. That most of the emetine is situated in the cork layer, and the parenchyma cells closest to the cork layer.

*Read at the Chicago Meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association.
†Flückiger—Pharmakognosie des Pflanzenreichs. III. edition, page 425.
‡Lyons—Manual of Pharmaceutical Assaying, § 29, page 20.
§Dohme—Pharmaceutical Review, Vol. I, page 15.

Tolypyrin.—At a meeting of the Berlin Medical Society P. Guttman read a paper on recent advances in the preparation of synthetic chemicals: For some years past, he remarked, chemistry has busied itself in preparing synthetical compounds similar to antipyrin. From the J. D. Riedel Fabrik comes tolypyrin, which, in kind and strength, is similar to antipyrin and fulfils all the indications of the latter substance. On account of its cheapness, it is preferable to antipyrin. Its chemical composition is expressed by the term *paratolyldimethylpyrazolon*. Tolypyrin is colorless, crystalline, of bitter taste, soluble in ten parts of water, almost insoluble in ether. Its chemical reactions are similar to those of antipyrin, being colored violet by chloride of iron and green by the nitrates of sodium and potassium.

Poisonous Plants and Their Poisons.

(*Concluded from Page 103.*)

It seems, however, that poisons in general, whichever way they may be introduced into the body, kill by finally acting on the brain through the nerves. It is worth noticing that opium, morphine, belladonna, alcohol, etc., chiefly act directly on the brain ; strychnine, tobacco and camphor on the spinal cord ; aconite, cicuta, colocynth and colchicum on the ganglion system. The upas and wourali poisons, like that of venomous snakes, act by altering and decomposing the blood.

Of all poisons, those of vegetable origin are perhaps the most common and certainly the most violent. Unfortunately they are also the most difficult to determine, for while nearly all mineral poisons are well known and comparatively easy to analyze, and the poisons of animals readily obtained in a pure state for study, the poisons produced by plants can only be extracted after a lengthy process of distillation—too lengthy, indeed, and, besides, too varied to be described here. The toxic agents of many plants have not been discovered yet, and of those that are known, only a few, such as strychnine, morphine, brucine, etc., have been subjected to a thorough study. The result of this is, that while there are numerous tests by which to identify mineral poisons, the determination of the vegetable alkaloids is, mostly, very uncertain. The toxic products of plants are determined by two methods, *i.e.*, by their reaction when subjected to certain chemical agents or to the blowpipe, and by a microscopical examination of the crystals of the alkaloids. As to chemical tests, the following may be of interest :

Iodic acid stains all vegetable alkaloids brown.

Morphine gives a blue stain with chloride of iron or gold ; sulphuric acid turns it first yellow and then red.

Strychnine.—Sulphocyanide of soda, if introduced into a solution of strychnine, soon causes the crystallization of the alkaloid.

Veratrine is turned milky by the same reagent.

Emetine is turned milky by the same reagent, and yellow by chlorate of platinum.

Brucine is turned first pink by concentrated sulphuric acid, and then deepens to blood-red.*

The crystallization of alkaloids is of a very constant character in each case, and the microscopical examination of their crystals often enables us to identify the alkaloids when other means fail, on account of their not being affected by the usual reagents in the very diluted state in which they are sometimes found. Here, then, we must again seek the aid of the most entertaining and at the same time most useful of scientific instruments—the microscope ; and we shall obtain, as usual, the most surprising and wonderful results. The smallest crystals of alkaloids can be determined by examination under the microscope. Dr. Wormley states that micro-chemical analysis enables us by a very few minutes' labor to recognize with unerring certainty the reaction of the 100,000th part of a grain of prussic acid or arsenic. Fluids containing alkaloids in such minute quantities as would not answer to chemical procedure may be detected in the following way: A drop of water containing infusoria is placed, uncovered, on a slide, and while this is being examined under a suitable power, a little of the suspected fluid is applied, when, if an organic poison be present, the infusoria falls in a formless sediment. The 15,000,000th part of a grain of atropine, it is said, may be thus detected ! (Professor Rossbach.) In fact, as the late Dr. Carpenter says, in the last sentence of his work on "The Microscope" : "By the careful prosecution of micro-chemical inquiry especially with the aid of the spectroscope (where admissible), the detection of poisons and other substances in very minute quantity can be accomplished with such facility and certainty as were formerly scarcely conceivable."

* For further information on this point see any of the numerous works on medical chemistry, or Wittstein's excellent treatise on "The Organic Constituents of Plants," F. von Muller's translation, Melbourne, 1878.

Chemistry in Cane Sugar Manufacture.*

By J. T. Crawley,
Sugarland, Texas.

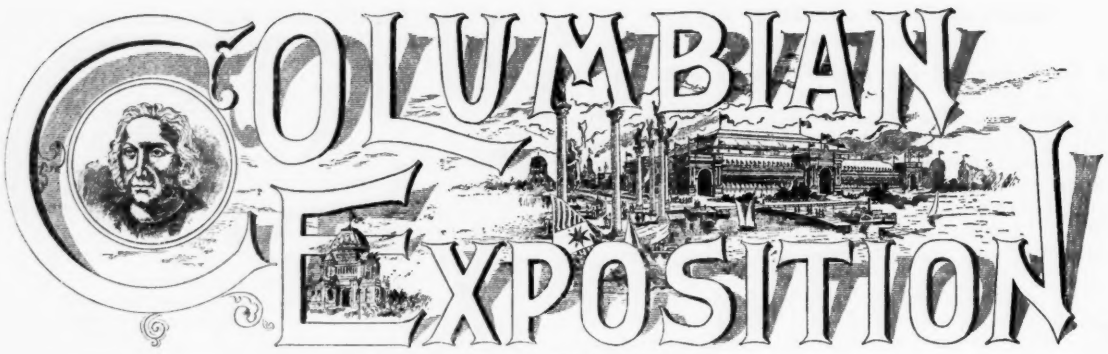
During recent years the part played by chemistry in the manufacture of sugar from the sugar cane has become an important one. Cane sugar manufacture is older than beet sugar manufacture, but it remained for those interested in the latter to work out the practical and scientific questions that make the industry of such vast importance at the present time. It is only in recent years that the same scientific principles have been applied in tropical countries in the field and in the factory. Important among the recent improvements has been the application of chemistry to the better understanding of the various changes that the raw material may undergo while being converted into refined products.

When the cane is brought from the fields it is weighed, and then, in most cases, is passed between immense iron rollers where the juice is expressed. By recent improvements in mills the per cent. of juice actually obtained has increased from the neighborhood of 65 per cent. to from 75 to 80 per cent.

This great improvement has been made, of course, by the engineer, but it is safe to say that without the aid of the chemist in calling attention to the immense losses in the bagasse these improvements would have been delayed many years.

After expression the juice is either weighed or measured and then the real work of chemistry begins. Because of the changes that the contained sucrose may undergo during subsequent processes the juice is analyzed for sucrose, glucose, total solids, ratio of sucrose to glucose and ratio of sucrose to the total solid matter. This gives, by proper calculations, the total amount of the various ingredients entering the factory with the various ratios one to the other. These ingredients with their ratios must be watched very closely to see that impurities are not formed at the expense of the cane sugar. Lime is added to the raw juice for the purpose of neutralizing the acids contained therein, and in order to purge it of many of the impurities that would interfere with the subsequent crystallization of sugar. Here again a strict watch must be kept. An insufficient quantity of lime leaves free acids in the juice and these same acids will act upon the sucrose changing it into glucose, or inverted sugar, during the evaporation of the juice and syrup. Analyses are made of clarified juice, syrup, massecuite, etc., and from these analyses, together with the weights of these various products, the chemist is enabled to detect any important loss that has been sustained, whether it be chemical or mechanical, and from a scientific examination of the data thus furnished the manufacturer is enabled to so modify the various processes as to get the best results; finally the sugar and molasses are analyzed, and thus a complete record is had of the whole process from the entering of the cane to the final output of sugar and molasses. It will thus be seen that the chemist is the bookkeeper, so to speak, of the sugar during the process of manufacture, and it is his business to point out losses, and, if possible, suggest remedies.

**Science*, Vol. xxii, 551.



MEETING OF THE SEVENTH

INTERNATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL CONGRESS.

(*Continued from page* 141.)

President Remington appointed on the committee suggested in the resolution the following: Prof. Whelpley of St. Louis, N. H. Martin of London, Mr. Muir of Canada, Dr. Ramlot of Brussels, and S. A. D. Sheppard of Boston.

Several papers which had been presented to the Congress and printed in English, French, German and Spanish were next distributed, and the chair announced that as many as possible would be read before the session closed.

The first one read was entitled: "On the Scope of the Pharmacopœia," by Dr. G. Vulpius, of Heidelburg, Germany, and in connection with this paper there was also read: "Supplementary Remarks to Section III. (Pharmacopœia Questions), of the Seventh International Pharmaceutical Congress held at Chicago," by the same author.

A paragraph in the first paper caused some discussion, and some speakers took decided exception to it. This paragraph was as follows: "Primarily it is to be regarded that all such medicaments must be accepted which the physicians of the country, through their colleagues who have been elected or nominated for this purpose designate as important, and which are often prescribed by them."

Dr. Ramlot, of Brussels, said that he would strongly oppose such an argument, because it would introduce patent medicines into the pharmacopœia. He further insisted that the pharmacopœia should be for drugs only and that the commission should not do anything but secure a standard of strength or something similar.

On motion of Mr. Breslin, Dr. Ramlot was requested to prepare a paper on the subject and present it to the Congress.

Mr. Oldberg said that as the Brussels congress had declared emphatically against the introduction of pharmaceutical specialties into the pharmacopœia, and the author had been present and agreed with the sentiment, there was no doubt that he had no intention of advocating such a thing. His views had been misunderstood.

The next paper presented was entitled "Pharmacopœial Nomenclature" and was by Dr. E. Biltz, of Erfurt. It advocated certain changes in the present nomenclature of drugs, which were not favorably regarded by several delegates who criticised the paper, among whom were Messrs. Carteighe, Martin, Neygaard, Danielson, Slack and Hallberg.

The time allowed to the session having now expired, the Congress, on motion of Mr. Carteighe, adjourned until 10 A.M., Tuesday, Aug. 22.

At 8 o'clock on Monday evening the Congress was tendered a reception by the American Pharmaceutical Association, the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association and the Chicago Apothecaries Society, at the hall of the Press Club in the Schiller Building. Everything provided for the entertainment of the guests, who enjoyed thoroughly the hospitality of their Chicago hosts. [Mention was made of this in last week's paper.]

THIRD SESSION.

It was 11 A.M. before the proceedings of the third session were opened on Tuesday,

HENRY BIROTH,

Local Secretary of the A. P. A.

August 22, probably as the result of the festivities in which the delegates had indulged the evening before.

After President Remington had called the meeting to order, Secretary Oldberg read the minutes of the previous sessions, which were duly approved.

The chair invited further discussions on the subject of the International Pharmacopœia.

Professor Oldberg said that since the subject of the International and National Pharmacopœias was under discussion, it was proper to introduce a subject which had been discussed in that connection at previous congresses, the subject of weights and measures. Every pharmaceutical congress heretofore has expressed its convictio concerning the system of weights and measures which ought to be in use in pharmacopœias and by pharmacists throughout the world. He therefore submitted the following: "*Resolved*, that the Seventh International Pharmaceutical Congress hereby reaffirms the opinion expressed by preceding international pharmaceutical congresses, that the decimal system of measures based upon the meter ought to be the only system of measures used in pharmacopœias; and further, this Congress believes that fluid measures should be employed in the measurement of liquids." "There is only one civilized country, at present, using anything else than the metric system," said Professor Oldberg.

Mr. Martin, of England, in commenting upon the resolutions said that Professor Oldberg probably referred to England. The Pharmacopœial Committee of that country had had very good reasons for continuing the old method, and those reasons would very likely be given in the new pharmacopœia. But the metric system is in common use in England among scientific men, and if certain difficulties were removed no English pharmacist would be opposed to its introduction into the pharmacopœia.

Mr. Bartley moved, as an amendment, that the resolutions also express the desire that the centigrade or celsius degrees be used entirely for the expression of thermometric degrees.

With this amendment, the resolutions were adopted.

The Congress next discussed the question of pharmaceutical education and legislation, and in connection with this subject the chair presented a paper contributed by the Pharmaceutical Board of Victoria, Australia.

President Remington asked Mr. Carteighe to express his views on the subject, and Mr. Carteighe made a long address, in which he pointed out the defects of the English and American requirements for graduation and registration. The present systems of examination made it possible for shrewd but incompetent beginners in the business to successfully prepare for a board of examination with the aid of quiz books and examination papers, while practical and competent young men often failed to pass. The latter, however, were decidedly more desirable acquisitions to the ranks of pharmacy. The Australian law expressed Mr. Carteighe's sentiments exactly as to what the qualifications for registration should be, namely, four years' prac-

tical training in a store with a preliminary examination before final examinations were permitted.

Mr. Muir, of Montreal, remarked that the law in Quebec was much the same as that in Victoria, Australia, and its effects had been very beneficial to the profession.

Dr. Eccles said that in his opinion education was the formation of correct habits. If a beginner in pharmacy were properly trained at first, although not scientifically, it would be the correct way, practical training being desired. A photographer could make good photographs without knowing about the scientific structure of the chemicals he used, an electric motor man could run an electric engine without understanding the science of electricity. So, in pharmacy, by working in a drug store it was possible for a young man to form correct habits, pharmaceutically, without understanding the higher branches of chemistry and materia medica.

Professor Fennel replied that much stress was laid on practical experience, but to his idea it depended largely upon what constituted that experience. Was it to be gained behind a soda water counter, a cigar case or behind the prescription counter? If the training could be specified everyone would indorse the practical proposition ; otherwise, we must rely exclusively on the colleges of pharmacy for higher training.

Mr. Martindale, of London, condemned the practice of students studying while engaged in business, putting in half time at the drug store and half time at the college, because the commercial matters distracted the mind from study and destroyed its effect. To learn properly, the student should put in at least a year at a college and do nothing while attending the lectures but confine his attention to the instruction he was receiving.

Dr. Ramlot, of Brussels, whose remarks were translated by Dr. James, of St. Louis, said that the last congress had rightly selected the title, "Doctor in Pharmacy" as the proper appellation for well qualified members of the pharmaceutical profession in recognition of the responsible nature of their work, their learning and attainments. This title should be conferred where proper examinations had been passed.

Dr. Ramlot had written a paper on the subject of the pharmacopœia and pharmaceutical education, which he would present to the Congress before adjournment.

Mr. Breslin, of New Orleans, said that any lowering of the standard of pharmacy was due to the druggists themselves. If they would pay as much attention to the quality of their young assistants as they did to the preparations they dispense, an improvement would soon become evident.

On motion, the president was then instructed to appoint a committee to consider the subject of pharmaceutical education and to present a report at the next session. The chair appointed on this committee Messrs. Caspari, Muir and Hallberg.

Professor Whelpley reported on behalf of the committee appointed to consider the resolutions presented at the second session by Mr. Sheppard, regarding the international pharmacopœia. The report was as follows: "Your committee appointed to consider the resolutions brought up the following as a substitute for the original resolutions: First, *Resolved*, That this Congress appoint a committee of three, of which the president of this Congress shall be chairman, the duty of this committee to be to arrange for the appointment by the various pharmacopœial committees of the various countries, or otherwise, if necessary, of a commission to compile, publish and distribute an international pharmacopœia of potent remedies. This commission shall consist of one member from each country represented at this Congress and such other countries as the committee may desire. Said committee of three shall be a permanent committee and it shall be their duty to urge and expedite the work in every proper way. Second, *Resolved*, That in the event of the death or resignation of any member of this permanent committee of three, the vacancy thus produced shall be filled by appointment by the remaining members. Third, *Resolved*, That this Congress accept the proffer made by the American Pharmaceutical Association of the sum of one thousand dollars to help defray the expense of compiling, publishing and distributing an international pharmacopeia."

On motion of Mr. Rogers, the resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Sheppard said that he heartily indorsed the amendments made to his original resolutions, which he thought were in every way desirable.

President Remington announced that the appointment of the committee of three would be in order, and invited nominations.

Mr. Martin, of England, moved that Mr. Carteighe, president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, be chosen for the second member, President Remington being the first. The motion was carried.

Mr. Carteighe moved that Anton von Waldheim, of Vienna, be selected for the third member, and the Congress favored the suggestion by voting unanimously for its adoption.

A paper entitled "Pharmacy in Mexico," by Professor A. Velasco Quiros, was presented, and on motion referred to the committee on publication.

There was also presented various communications received by the committee on arrangements from distinguished foreign pharmacists, which had been printed in the form of a paper for submission to the Congress. Copies of this were distributed.

This finished the business laid out for the session, and there being nothing further requiring consideration, the Congress on motion adjourned until 10 A.M., Wednesday, Aug. 23.

FOURTH SESSION.

On Wednesday, Aug. 23, President Remington called the Congress to order at 10.30 A.M. Secretary Oldberg read the minutes of the preceding session, which on motion were approved.

The president announced that the first business before the Congress would be the consideration of the relation of pharmacists to public sanitation and the subject of adulteration of food. This important question, he stated, had been referred to the present meeting by the sixth international congress.

Professor Prescott, of the University of Michigan, was the first speaker who took up this subject. An adulteration, in his opinion, was the change of an article by the addition of foreign constituents, and, no matter whether it was of a generally adulterous nature or not, it was a sanitary offense. For instance, some manufacturer might assert that cotton oil is just as wholesome as olive oil, but science has recognized that the ease with which either can be digested varies with the individual. Therefore, when a person purchased olive oil, he had a right to get it, and giving him an imitation or mixed article was a sanitary offense.

Professor Fennel thought that a committee should be appointed to specify what should constitute an adulteration. A discrimination should be made between accidental, incidental and intentional adulterations. An intentional adulteration was a clear fraud and a sanitary offense ; an incidental adulteration would be, for example, the addition of flour to baking powder, while an accidental adulteration could not be governed at all. Still a standard might be fixed covering the maximum amount of co-product.

President Remington, commenting upon these suggestions, said that while some important points had been covered there was a good deal more to be said. The last speaker had referred to baking powder, but that was a compound product which the manufacturer could prepare as he chose. It was different with articles like quinine sulphate, which had been analyzed and a standard of purity established. It was the same with flour, pepper and other unmixed substances. The mixed preparations could not well be considered. Professor Remington said he had given the subject of adulteration a great deal of consideration for some years past and had come to the conclusion that anti-adulteration laws were more easily enforced in Europe than in the United States. Any action that the pharmaceutical congress might take should be governed by this fact.

Professor Fennel said that some laws had been passed condemning the addition of a substance to improve the appearance of an article, such, for instance, as the addition of white of egg to coffee. The addition of salicylic acid to catsup was also considered an adulteration. Other legislatures, however, did not seem to consider that these additions were adulterations. It was therefore necessary to consider what shall constitute adulteration and to what extent adulteration shall exist.

Professor Sayre moved, as an amendment, that a standing committee be appointed, which shall take up the subject of adulteration and confer with other organizations and with other committees for the purpose of bringing about practical laws for the prevention of adulteration.

Mr. Rogers, of Louisville, said that the expression of an opinion on the subject by the Congress would undoubtedly be of benefit in securing legislation. In Kentucky, efforts were being made toward enacting an anti-adulteration law, and if it were possible to get the sense of the Congress, it would be of great assistance. It might also have some effect in preventing the recurrence of an incident that once happened in the Kentucky legislature, where a bill relating to pharmacy was referred to the committee on agriculture because it related to farms. (Laughter—applause.)

Professor Prescott remarked that the employment of the word "falsification" would tend to distinguish the two classes of adulterations, the intentional and incidental.

Mr. Martindale, of England, said that he considered the subject was more of a national than an international character. In most European countries, excellent anti-adulteration laws were in force. In England, however, a difficulty was experienced. The public analysts were too zealous and harassed pharmacists without just cause. Specimens of soda water, for instance, had been taken from drug stores analyzed, and the retailers fined because the specimens were not up to the standard of the British Pharmacopœia, namely, 15 grains to the half pint. Would American pharmacists like to have such a law? Lately, however, the ruling has been that the pharmacopœia is a standard of medicinal substances only, and not dietetic preparations such as soda water.

(*To be Continued.*)

TABLE OF SPECIFIC GRAVITIES NAMED IN THE U. S. PHARMACOPŒIA, 1890.

Compiled by Dr. J. F. Golding,
Instructor in Pharmacy, Brooklyn College of Pharmacy.

	At 15° C.
Acidum aceticum	about 1.048
" " dilutum	about 1.008
" " glaciale	not higher than 1.058
" hydrobromicum dilutum	about 1.077
" hydrochloricum	about 1.163
" " dilutum	about 1.050
" hypophosphorosum dilutum	about 1.046
" lacticum	about 1.213
" nitricum	about 1.414
" " dilutum	about 1.057
" oleicum	about 0.900
" phosphoricum	not below 1.710
" " dilutum	about 1.057
" sulphuricum	not below 1.835
" " aromaticum	about 0.939
" " dilutum	about 1.070
" sulphurosum	not less than 1.035
Adeps	about 0.932
Æther*	0.725 to 0.728
" aceticus	0.893 to 0.895
Alcohol¶	about 0.820
" absolutum†	not higher than 0.797
" deodoratum‡	about 0.816
" dilutum§	about 0.936
Amyl nitris	0.870 to 0.880
Aqua ammoniæ	0.960
" " fortior	0.901
" hydrogenii dioxidi	about 1.006 to 1.012
Balsamum peruvianum	1.135 to 1.150
Benzinum	0.670 to 0.675
Bromum	2.990
Camphora	0.995
Carbonei disulphidum	1.268 to 1.269
Cera alba	0.965 to 0.975
" flava	0.955 to 0.967
Cetaceum	about 0.945
Chloroformum‖	not below 1.490
Copaiba	0.940 to 0.990
Creasotum	not below 1.070
Eucalyptol	0.930
Fel bovis	1.018 to 1.028
Glycerinum	not less than 1.250
Hydrargyrum	13.5584
Iodoformum	2.000
Iodum	**
Limonis succus	not less than 1.030
Liquor ferri acetatis	about 1.160
" " chloridi	" 1.387
" " citratis	" 1.250
" " nitratis	" 1.050
" " subsulphatis	" 1.550
" " tersulphatis	" 1.370
" hydrargyri nitratis	" 2.100
" plumbi subacetatis	" 1.195
" potassæ	" 1.036
" sodæ	" 1.059
" " chloratæ	" 1.052
" sodii silicatis	1.300 to 1.400
" zinci chloridi	about 1.535
Mel	1.375
Methyl salicylas	1.183 to 1.185
Oleum adipis	0.910 to 0.920
" Æthereum	0.910
" amygdalæ amaræ	1.060 to 1.070
" " expressum	0.915 to 0.920
" anisi	††

*0.714 to 0.717 at 25° C.
¶0.812 at 25° C.
†0.789 at 25° C.
‡0.808 at 25° C.
§About 0.937 at 15.6° C., and about 0.930° at 25° C.
‖1.473 at 25° C.
**4.948 at 17° C.
††About 0.980 to 0.990 at 17° C.

	At 15° C.
Oleum aurantii corticis	about 0.850
" " florum	0.875 to 0.890
" bergamottæ	0.880 to 0.885
" cadinum	about 0.990
" cajuputi	0.922 to 0.929
" cari	0.910 to 0.920
" caryophylli	1.060 to 1.067
" chenopodii	about 0.970
" cinnamomi	1.055 to 1.065
" copaibæ	0.890 to 0.910
" coriandri	0.870 to 0.885
" cubebæ	about 0.920
" erigerontis	" 0.850
" eucalypti	0.915 to 0.925
" fœniculi	not less than 0.960
" gaultheriæ	1.175 to 1.185
" gossypii seminis	0.920 to 0.930
" hedeomæ	0.930 to 0.940
" juniperi	0.850 to 0.890
" lavandulæ florum	0.885 to 0.897
" limonis	0.858 to 0.859
" lini	0.930 to 0.940
" menthæ piperitæ	0.900 to 0.920
" " viridis	0.930 to 0.940
" morrhuæ	0.920 to 0.925
" myrciæ	0.975 to 0.990
" myristicæ	0.870 to 0.900
" olivæ	0.915 to 0.918
" picis liquidæ	about 0.970
" pimentæ	1.045 to 1.055
" ricini	0.950 to 0.970
" rosæ	‖
" rosmarini	0.895 to 0.915
" sabinæ	0.910 to 0.940
" santali	0 970 to 0.978
" sassafras	1.070 to 1.090
" sesami	0.919 to 0.923
" sinapis volatile	1.018 to 1.029
" terebinthinæ	0.855 to 0.870
" " rectificatum	0.855 to 0.865
" theobromatis	0.970 to 0.980
" thymi	0.900 to 0.930
" tiglii	0.940 to 0.960
Petrolatum liquidum	0.875 to 0.945
" molle	¶
" spissum	†
Phosphorus	‡
Resina	1.070 to 1.080
Spiritus ætheris nitrosi	about 0.836 to 0.842
" ammoniæ	" 0.810
" " aromaticus	" 0.905
" frumenti	not more than 0.930
	nor less than 0.917
" gloneini	0.826 to 0.832
" vini gallici	not more than 0.641
	nor less than 0.925
Syrupus	about 1.317
" acidi hydriodici	" 1.313
" ferri iodidi	" 1.353
Terebenum	" 0.862
Thymol	solid—1.069 / liquified—lighter than water
Tinctura ferri chloridi	about 0.960
Vinum album	§
" rubrum	*
Zincum	6.9 (cast) to 7.2 (rolled)

‖0.865 to 0 880 at 20° C.
¶About 0.820 to 0.840 at 60° C.
†About 0.820 to 0.850 at 60° C.
‡1 830 at 10° C.
§Not less than 0.990, ‖nor more than 1.010 at 15.6° C.
*Not less than 0.989 nor more than 1.010 at 15.6° C.

Fluid Extract of Liquorice as a Foam Producer.

For a number of years I have been using fluid extract of liquorice root for the production of foam on soda water with such satisfaction to myself, and to others to whose attention I have called it, that it appears like an act of selfishness to withhold from a general knowledge the effectiveness with which this desirable and harmless agent answers this purpose.

None of the objections that hold good and lessen the value of other agents of this class apply to liquorice root. Gelatin and white of eggs hasten the deterioration of syrups, and soap bark, the most effective substance, has attached to it the partly merited stigma of being poisonous, and the undeniable quality of an active irritant.

It seems strange that the fact that liquorice root has this property should have escaped the notice of the many bright druggists who are constantly investigating for the purpose of improving formulas and processes, and more especially in the case of a formula that is confessedly so defective in the matter of a foam-making constituent as that of the soda water syrups. And these druggists, too, are the men who are willing to share their knowledge with their fellows.

Although I have access to all the leading pharmaceutical journals, and have not seen any reference to this application of the fluid extract in question, yet my assumption that it is a new discovery may be, after all, only an oversight or a defective search of that which has been published before, for in these days it is a difficult matter to bring to light anything that is absolutely new in use, application or theory.

R. J. FRITZINGER.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

New York Notes.

Percy Magnus of the Crown Perfumery Co., New York has returned to his desk from an extended trip to Chicago and the World's Fair.

Oscar G. Kalish, who has been associated with R. Hudnut at 925 Broadway since its opening, has severed his connection with that firm. Mr. Kalish will continue his connection with the profession in this city.

Suit has been entered in the City Court on behalf of Joseph Siegmann, of 213 5th street, through his lawyer, Louis Steckler, to recover $2,000 damages from H. M. Barnes, druggist, of Madison avenue and 110th street, for an assault. Siegmann was discharged, but declined to leave unless a week's wages was paid, and for his refusal to get out of the store he claims that Mr. Barnes forcibly ejected him.

The Euphonic Club, a social organization of the employees of the Fraser Tablet Triturate & Manufacturing Co., had its annual outing to Woodside, L. I., last Saturday afternoon and evening. The members of the club turned out in full force and with their friends made a party of nearly a hundred. A very pleasant afternoon was spent in games and sports and the evening was occupied till a late hour in dancing. Messrs. Bender & Powers pleased the company with their rendering of several solos.

The officers of the club are: President, Jere. J. Powers; vice-president, Chas. F. Antz; secretary, Peter Kuhn; treasurer, John P. Bender; Sergeant-at-Arms, Henry Kappmayer.

The reception committee were: Harry A. Levison, John J. Kane, John Schilld, William W. Vohrees, Richard Von Rottenfeld, Theo. M. Millspaugh, J. Maxwell MacDonald. The duties of floor manager were admirably conducted by Jerome C. L. Dauphin assisted by Walter B. Woodward.

New York State News.

Charles W. Howe, the druggist, is now at his new store in Barker block, Rochester.

George W. Shaw has sold his drug store at East Rochester, N. H to John L. O'Donnell.

Burglars entered the drug store of G. Arthur Cole, Gloversville, and goods valued at $50 were stolen.

Burglars blew open the safe of Druggist Muchmore, of East Hampton, L. I., and carried off $3.15.

The large office building of the DeLand Chemical Works, in Fairport, will shortly be ready for occupancy.

William A. Speck, junior member of the firm of Speck Bros., Haverstraw, and Miss Lillie D. Robinson were recently married.

Barney Gertzen, who was some time employed at Zeiser's drug store, will open a drug store on the corner of Jackson and Second streets, Troy, N. Y.

H. G. Davenport, formerly proprietor of a drug store on Twenty-third street, Troy, has accepted a position as prescription clerk at Glass & McBain's store, in place of Bernard Gertzen, who has purchased a business in South Troy.

Dr. Hiram Eddy, formerly of the Winsted Opera House drug store, Winsted, but for the past three years proprietor of a drug store on Union avenue, Kingston, N. Y., has sold his drug store there, and will, it is said, remove to Brooklyn, N. Y.

With the Advertisers.

Pepsin-Byk.

This pepsin, the product of Dr. Henry Byk, of Berlin, has been examined by H. Helbing and Dr. F. W. Passmore, who embody the results in No. XIV. of the *Pharmacological Record* under the title "The Pepsine Controversy." Two preparations were examined, *viz.*: Pepsine Ph. Br. and Pepsin Ph.G. III., and it was developed that in addition to meeting all the requirements of both pharmacopœias, the preparations were distinctly superior, and this, in view of the fact that the requirements of the new "Arzneibuch für das Deutsche Reich" are very stringent, says much for the excellent character of Pepsin-Byk.

Concluding their observations on the result of the examinations, the editors remark that the practice of manufacturers in attributing high values to concentrated preparations without stating the conditions under which the pepsine is capable of dissolving such large proportions of albumen, cannot be too strongly condemned. It is evident that a preparation such as a 1:1000 is able to digest much larger quantities of albumen in a finer state of condition and under more favorable conditions, irrespective of the extension of the period of digestion from one hour to four or six hours, as is frequently the case. One hour is a convenient time for the comparison of the strength of pepsines; half an hour is too short, as the digestive action appears to take a little while to develop its full vigor.

The advantage of a soluble preparation of official strength can also not be too highly appreciated by the chemist, in consideration of the convenience it presents in the manufacture of soluble pepsine preparations. At the same time it is ridiculous to maintain that the soluble ferment is the only valuable portion of a pepsine preparation, for it is observed that the more concentrated preparations contain an increased amount of insoluble matter.

Finally, the agreeable odor of these preparations forming so strong a contrast to most commercial pepsines is the crowning evidence that the preparations of Pepsin-Byk are of an exceptionally high character and unsurpassed in purity and strength.

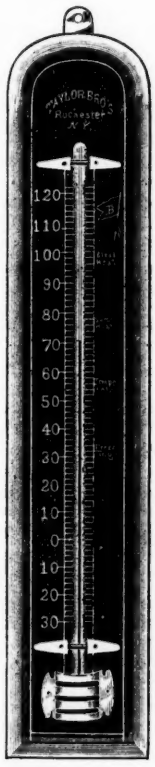
The agency for Pepsin-Byk in the United States and Canada has been granted to Menn & Stubenrauch, wholesale and manufacturing pharmacists, 83 John street, New York, who are also agents for Auerbach's Peptonized Infant Food and Perrier et Cie.'s French Perfumes.

How to Dispose of Unsalable Patents.

Druggists who complain of having to keep a surplus stock of patent medicines and whose shelves are covered with the years' accumulations of different "cure alls," need complain no longer, and may use their shelves to better purposes. Ashton M. Boney, drug broker, 28 Gold street, New York, exchanges drugs and sundries for staple patent medicines, and is prepared to relieve druggists of much of their dead stock. Reference to our advertising columns and communication direct with Mr. Boney will bring out additional information regarding this method of avoiding the accumulation of dead stock.

Black Scale Thermometers.

Taylor Brothers Company, Rochester, N. Y., who are widely known as manufacturers



TAYLOR'S BLACK SCALE.

of thermometers and similar goods, are introducing a thermometer having a black oxidized scale which is superior in many respects to the ordinary designs. The above illustration shows the general appearance of the thermometer, which is catalogued as "Black Oxidized Scale." The special advantages claimed for this thermometer are: (1) The degree marks are wide apart and easily distinguished. (2) A change of temperature is more quickly detected.

The Assay of Alkaloidal Drugs.

Sharp & Dohme, manufacturing chemists and pharmacists of Baltimore, Md., announce the fact that they have adopted the method of titration with volumetric acid as a standard of assay in the estimation of alkaloidal drugs.

It is now generally admitted by authorities on both sides of the Atlantic that the gravimetric method of assay alone, as heretofore generally in use for assaying alkaloidal drugs and galenical preparations, gave results which were not very accurate, as the weighed alkaloids were contaminated to a varying degree with impurities which often could not be removed by the process employed. By the additional method of titration with volumetric acid solution, after careful extraction of the alkaloids, the actual percentage of pure alkaloids present can be definitely determined. The method depends for its usefulness upon the fact that every alkaloid whose molecular weight is known will neutralize a definite quantity of decinormal acid solution; for instance, in the case of coca leaves, the molecular weight of cocaine being 303, each c.c. of decinormal acid used to neutralize the crude alkaloidal residue would indicate 0.0303 gramme of cocaine. When several alkaloids possessing different molecular weights are present it is customary to assume that the mean of the latter will represent the true molecular weight. Thus 1 c.c. of decinormal acid solution is equivalent to 0.0364 gramme of nux vomica alkaloids (364 being the mean between 334 and 394, the molecular weights of strychnine and brucine respectively).

Pumice Stone.

A mine of pumice stone exists on the Teneriffe Peak, of which the working was only started in 1888. The stone is found in that part of the peak called the "Canadas," at about 2,000 feet above sea-level, which has an area of some 6,000 hectares, out of the middle of which rises the highest part of the peak. The Russian consul at St. Croix bought this property of the Spanish Government in consideration of an annual payment for the pumice stone working. The Russian consul has associated himself with a Belgian, and they, under the firm styled Aguilar and Valcke, commenced operations in 1888, but it was only last year that exportation was really started. At the Paris exhibition, the Consul-General states, this stone obtained a silver medal, and in view of the requirements of England, France and America, he believes it will develop a trade of great importance before many years. So far the Lipari Islands have practically furnished the world's supply of this product, exporting about 100,000 tons per annum. The Teneriffe stone being recognized as of excellent quality, and its extraction being of a much more simple matter than in the Lipari Islands, it follows that the price is much less.

Congress of Woman Pharmacists.

At the Congress of Woman Pharmacists held recently in Chicago papers were read as follows: "The Progress of Chemistry," A. E. P. Cummings, Highland Park, Ill.; "The History of Pharmacy," Mrs. Mary Blahnik, Chicago; "English Women as Pharmacists," Mrs. Clark Keer, England; "Women Pharmacists in Public Institutions," Miss Jean Gordon, Chicago, and "Women and Pharmacy in England," Rose Minehull, London. There was a very good attendance and the papers were well received. The Congress was presided over by Mrs. Ida Hall Roby.

Nebraska Notes.

S. G. Wright & Co., of Table Rock, Neb., have moved into their new brick storeroom in the Opera House block.

Harry Tincher, who recently sold his drug business at Pawnee City to T. A. Davis, of Oakdale, has opened up a new stock at Odell, Neb.

It was found necessary to call a physician to save the life of a child at Nebraska City, who was suffering from partaking too freely of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

Traveling men report the drug trade good in the eastern portion of the State.

Druggists in the western part of the State have been buying Paris green by the barrel; selling as much as 50 and 100 pounds to a single man to be used as an insecticide.

NOTES ON PRICES.

CHEMICALS.

In the prices currents of Powers & Weightman and Rosengarten & Sons, manufacturing chemists, Philadelphia, few changes are recorded. Apiol is quoted at an advance, while Acetanilid, German Lactucarium and Mercury have declined.

The Rœssler & Hasslacher Chemical Co. New York, issue their monthly prices current under date September 1. No price changes are to be noted, but reference is made to the fact that Acetanilid is among the new additions to the seventh decennial revision of the U. S. Pharmacopœia and that their product meets all the requirements. Chloroform U. S. P. now refers to the chemically pure variety only, as Commercial Chloroform has been dismissed.

Review of the Wholesale Market.

NEW YORK, September 6, 1893.

It should be understood that the prices quoted in this report are strictly those current in the wholesale market, and that higher prices are paid for retail lots. The quality of goods frequently necessitates a wide range of prices.

The narrow basis on which business has been conducted by consumers during the past month has served to deplete stocks at consuming points; but a reaction from this cautious policy has set in and there is now a disposition on the part of consumers to increase their supplies, with the result that during the past week jobbing houses have been kept more than usually busy with out-of-town orders. This improvement in demand has contributed to a stronger feeling among the principal holders and will undoubtedly bring about higher prices on a few of the more staple goods. No important change of prices is to be noted since our last report. Cream Tartar and Tartaric Acid have been reduced one-half cent per pound by manufacturers. Oils Rose and Lemon are firmer. Opium has advanced.

DRUGS.

ALCOHOL remains steady at $2.24 @ $2.26 with a moderate business within the range

ARNICA FLOWERS continue to offer at 10½ @ 12½c.

BALSAM COPAIBA continues to arrive from primary sources, but as there is a steady moderate demand from jobbers and manufacturers, there is no undue accumulation of stock. The sales of Central American are making at 34 @ 36c.; Maranham, 42½ @ 45c.; Para, 42 @ 43c., and Solidifitable, 50 @ 53c,

BALSAM FIR continues to offer at about $2.45 for old crop Canada. The demand, however, is limited.

BALSAM PERU is held with increased firmness though values are nominally unchanged. There is quoted $1.35 @ $1.50 as to quality and seller.

BALSAM TOLU has met with fair attention, recent transactions being at 23c.

BARK, SOAP, continues to offer at 3⅞ @ 4c. for whole and 4½ @ 4¾c. for crushed, with a moderate business within this range.

BUCHU LEAVES, short, continue moderately active in a jobbing way, though holders are disposed to sell only in small lots, in anticipation of an early betterment of prices.

CANTHARIDES are meeting with very little attention at the moment; sales making within the range of, say, 28 @ 30c. for whole Chinese and 32 for powdered, as to quality. For Russian 70 @ 80c. is asked.

CASSIA BUDS are developing a firmer tendency and offerings are made with some reserve upon the basis of 18 @ 18½c.

CHAMOMILE FLOWERS are moving out quite freely in small quantities, new German realizing 20 @ 25c. as to quality. Roman are active owing to recent advances at primary sources and the likelihood of higher values here.

COD LIVER OIL is in good demand for consumptive and jobbing needs. Prime new has sold freely, among recent transactions being 50 bbls. at $18.75. The stock of old is about exhausted.

CUBEB BERRIES are meeting with very little attention at the moment, but values remain unchanged. We quote Ordinary 22½ @ 25c., X and XX 27 @ 30c.

CACAO BUTTER, Dutch, continues to offer at 32½c., with a moderate inquiry.

CUTTLE BONE has received more attention during the week, and among recent sales are included 20 straps at 11½c. The nominal quotations are 11¾ @ 12c. for Trieste, and Bari 10c.

ERGOT is in moderate request, with sales of Spanish at 45 @ 47½c., and German 38 @ 40c.

GUARANA continues to offer at $1.05 @ $1.10, though little inquiry is experienced

INSECT POWDER has met with considerable attention during the week. Flowers are quoted 17 @ 21c. and powder 16 @ 22c.

MORPHINE, domestic, remains $1.90 for bulk and $2.30 for eighths, and is finding a fair outlet at these values.

OPIUM is working into stronger position, having sold recently at an advance on previous values. Single case lots are now quoted at $2.45 @ $2.50, and in some cases holders are asking more money. The price for jobbing lots is stated at $2.50 @ $2.55½, while powdered is firmer at $3.25.

QUININE is in improved position, there being a better demand for both foreign and domestic. The former continues to be quoted 17½ @ 18¼c., the first-mentioned being an inside cash price for 5,000 ounce lots. Quoted nominally 18 @ 18½c., P. & W. is maintained firmly at 22 @ 29c. as to size and style of package.

The bark sale at Amsterdam on the 30th ultimo went off at about 25 per cent. lower than the previous sale.

SPERMACETI continues dull; purchases can be made at the range of 26 @ 27c. for block, and 30 @ 31c. for cake.

SUGAR OF MILK, powdered domestic, continues to offer and sales are making at 12 @ 14c. as to quantity.

TONKA BEANS are firmer, though without quotable change in price.

VANILLA BEANS continue to show an advancing tendency. We are reported sales of Mexican cut at $4.50 @ $6.50 as to quality. Bourbon is held at $3 @ $8.

WAX, Japan, continues held at 8 @ 8½c. with a moderate business within this range.

DYESTUFFS.

BICHROMATE OF POTASH is in steady moderate request, with the sales at 10½ @ 11c.

CUTCH, SM, continues inactive with the market steady at about 4¼ @ 4¾c.

DIVI DIVI has remained quiet during the week, the few sales reported being within the range of $45 @ $55.

GAMBIER is in moderate demand, with some sales made within the range 3¾ @ 4¼c., according to quantity.

INDIGO has been inquired for to some extent and ruled firm at full previous values.

MADDER, Dutch, continues dull, and nominally unchanged.

NUTGALLS, blue Aleppo, are selling moderately well on the basis of 13¾ @ 14c.

SUMAC, Sicily, is held more firmly, though unchanged from $65 @ $72.50 as to quantity

CHEMICALS.

ACETIC ACID is maintained firmly at 1⅞ @ 2c.

ARSENIC, white, continues in fair demand and held at 3½ @ 3¾c.

BLEACHING POWDER has met with fair inquiry, with sales of English at the range of 2¼ @ 2½c. German continues held at 2.05c.

BLUE VITRIOL is moderately active and steady at 3¼ @ 3½c. as to brand and quantity.

BORAX is in steady moderate request, but the transactions have been mainly in jobbing lots, there being a continued absence of demand for round quantities. Prices firm and unchanged.

BRIMSTONE, crude seconds, is quiet. Quoted nominally $18.25 @ $18.50.

CARBOLIC ACID is neglected at the moment, but prices are unchanged.

CAUSTIC SODA is firmer though not quotably higher. Among recent sales are included 25 drums 74 per cent. at $2.82½c.

CHLORATE OF POTASH continues held at 15 @ 15½c. for crystals and 15½ @ 15¾c. for powder with a fair business reported.

CITRIC ACID continues inactive. The price remains 45½ @ 46c. for kegs and barrels respectively.

CREAM TARTAR is passing out in round lots at the range of 18½c. for crystals in casks and 19c. for powdered in barrels.

MERCURIALS are selling moderately at full previous prices.

NITRATE OF SILVER continues held at the range of 48 @ 49½c.

OXALIC ACID continues in moderate request with the quotation 6⅛ @ 6¼c.

SAL SODA continues held at the range of $1.02½ @ $1.05 for English, and 90 @ 95c. for domestic.

SODA ASH, 45 per cent. carbonated, is in fair demand; sales within the range of $1.50 and $1.80.

TARTARIC ACID continues jobbing at 22½c. for crystals, and 23c. for powdered.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

ANISE has ruled quiet during the week, but there has been no change in price, $1.35 @ $1.40 being yet required.

BERGAMOT is ruling firm at the recent advance.

CAJEPUT continues held at 45 @ 55c. for native.

COPAIBA is meeting with moderate inquiry at full previous prices. We quote the range at 70 @ 75c. as to quality.

CASSIA is fairly active with the current sales at 75 @ 82½c.

CLOVE continues quiet but steady at 52½ @ 55c.

CUBEB has eased off a trifle and is now offering at $2.25 @ $2.50.

GERANIUM remains quiet, with the quotations at $4.50 @ $7.50 as to brand and quantity.

LEMON and ORANGE are jobbing fairly within the previous range.

PEPPERMINT has developed no new feature. HGH is less firm with $2.50 asked and a disposition to shade this figure on a close bid for quantity lots. Bulk offers at $2.45 @ $2.55.

ROSE continues held at $7 50 @ $8.

SANDALWOOD is in very light supply and held firmly at $2.85.

SASSAFRAS, pure, continues dull, without, however, any quotable change in price.

WINTERGREEN remains quiet at nominally unchanged prices.

GUMS.

ASAFETIDA has been fairly active in the interval, and we are reported sales of 10 cases London at 10 @ 20c.

ALOE, Curacao, has been in good demand for export, 300 boxes at 2¾ @ 3c. being included among recent sales. We quote the range at these figures.

CAMPHOR is receiving very little attention at the moment, though prices are as last quoted.

CHICLE is still on the down grade and offering quite freely at 26 @ 28c.

GAMBOGE is in limited jobbing inquiry at 55 @ 60c.

GUAIAC remains quiet but steady at 17 @ 25c.

KINO is without quotable change.

MYRRH is generally held at 20 @ 38c. as to quality and quantity.

SENEGAL does not change from 14 @ 60c. for picked and 9½ @ 10c. for sorts.

SHELLAC is firm, though the market continues dull and prices nominally unchanged. Calcutta and London are cabled steady at previous prices.

TRAGACANTH is well sustained at 30 @ 58c. for Aleppo as to quality and quantity.

ROOTS.

ACONITE, ALKANET and ALTHEA remain quiet at nominally unchanged prices.

CALUMBA is jobbing fairly at the range of 6½ @ 11c. as to quality.

DANDELION, German, continues held at 7½ @ 8c.

GENTIAN is in fair consumptive demand at 4c. for whole and 6c. for powder. The stock is well concentrated.

GINGER, unbleached Jamaica, is offering at 14 @ 17c.

GOLDEN SEAL is held steadily at 20 @ 21c. for spot.

IPECAC is yet held at $1.27 @ $1.30, but the demand is limited to jobbing quantities.

JALAP is inactive at 21 @ 24c.

RHUBARB has been in active demand since our last report, and fully 4,000 lbs. have gone into channels of consumption upon the basis of 30 @ 80c. for whole and 25 @ 70c. for powdered.

SARSAPARILLA, Mexican, is developing a firmer tendency, and is now quoted generally at 10c.

SENEGA, new crop, is in good supply and offering at 35 @ 36c.

SNAKE is nominally unchanged.

VALERIAN, German, does not offer below 10 @ 13c.

SEEDS.

ANISE, Italian, sifted, has sold in a quantity way at 9 @ 10c., a recent transaction being 30 bags at the outside figure.

CANARY, Smyrna, is dull and nominally unchanged at 2½ @ 2⅝c.

CARAWAY, Dutch, is finding sale within the range of 6¾ @ 7c.

CELERY is irregular with numerous small sales at 10¾ @ 11c.

CUMMIN has met with considerable inquiry for export, but the stock in this market is almost exhausted; small sales at quotations.

FENNEL, German, remains quiet, but the market appears well sustained at 12c.

MUSTARD, California yellow, is dull though nominally unchanged.

POPPY, QUINCE AND RAPE are fairly steady on the basis of quoted prices.

Druggists' Exchange.

Suitable notices of moderate length under this heading inserted free of charge. Write distinctly, on one side of paper only, and do not use postal cards.

POSITIONS VACANT.

A representative for North America, also one for South America is wanted by a chemical pharmaceutical manufactory in Berlin. Address offers to I. G., 6572, care Rudolf Mosse, Berlin, S. W. (Germany).

POSITIONS WANTED.

POSITION WANTED—Competent clerk (21) desires a permanent position in the country, New England States or New York; willing and obliging; 4½ years' experience; A1 references as to general character; salary $14. Edward C. Bell, Far Rockaway, Queens Co., L. I.

POSITION WANTED by a manufacturing chemist; a large and thorough experience with pharmaceutical and chemical preparations; satisfactory reference given. Address "Chemist," care of AMERICAN DRUGGIST, 37 College place, New York.

GRADUATE OF N. Y. C. P. wants position as clerk in good drug store (Southern N. Y. or Northern Penn. preferred); will be open for engagement Sept. 15; "A1" references. Address "C. D. B.," care of A. J. Pratt, Westville, Otsego Co., N. Y.

WANTED—Position pharmacist; registered in Minnesota; salary $75; best reference. Address "Druggist," Crook's Pharmacy, W. Duluth, Minn.

JUNIOR DRUG CLERK, with 2 years' city and country experience, desires to make a change; good habits; moderate wages; night work preferred. Address "Agathin," 271 Clermont avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DRUG CLERK, German-American, registered; best references. "Salicin," No. 21 Troutman street, Brooklyn.

DRUG CLERK—American, middle aged, N. Y., licentiate, twenty years' experience city and country good business qualifications, desires permanent situation in country at moderate salary; Western New York preferred. Address for ten days, "Pharmacist," General Delivery, Bath, Steuben County, N. Y.

DRUGGIST—Junior, a young man 19, wishes permament position city or country; has had 2½ years' experience in first-class stores; best of reference from last employer. Address Harry Travers, Box 38, Argyle, Washington County, N. Y.

WANTED—Position as manager or "head clerk" in first-class pharmacy; license in New York State; temperate; 6 years' experience; A No. 1 references. Address, stating terms, hours, etc., "Trehalum," 135 Murray street, Binghamton, N. Y.

WANTED—Situation as distributing advertising agent; for some reliable company to distribute and post advertising matter; will also call on the trade if wanted; would prefer to travel through the Western States; I have had good experience in this work for prominent Chicago house, to whom I can refer; have also had drug experience with reliable firm of this State, to whom I can refer as to my ability, etc.; moderate salary expected; can furnish bond if required. Address M. W. Walters, Bettsville, Ohio.

POSITION WANTED—Employment is desired by a drug clerk with 4½ years' experience in the retail business, both as dispenser and salesman, also in the laboratory; registered in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Address "Excipient," care West's pharmacy, Providence, R. I.

RELIEF CLERK—A young man, thoroughly competent, 26 years of age, strictly temperate. A No 1 salesman, 7 years' practical experience and with the best of references, is prepared to do relief work for any length of time. Address "C. E. B.," 63 Royal street, Lowell, Mass.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE.—We have for sale a large number of drug stores in various parts of the country. Before buying consult us. No charge to purchasers. The Pharmaceutical Exchange Bureau, 1501 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

DRUG STORE in Jersey City; net profits $1,800 per year; will take $1,800 cash; rare bargain; satisfactory reason. "Pepsin," AMERICAN DRUGGIST, 37 College place, New York.

FOR SALE—Best paying corner drug store in outskirts of Denver; old prescription file more than pays rent ($25 month); average daily sales for last 18 months about $15; if you have about $2,000 cash, and want an established business together with a change of climate, this is your chance; best reasons for selling. Address "Oryza Sativa," Denver, Col.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—Stock and fixtures in the growing town of Easley, S. C.; stock is clean and fresh, just one year old; will sell half interest; my only reason for selling is ill health. Address J. F. Bruce, Easley, S. C.

DRUG STORE for sale in Northern Pennsylvania; good chance for young doctor; reason for selling, ill health. Address S. M. Stevens, Mills, Potter County, Pa.

FOR SALE—A drug store in a good growing town in Pennsylvania; no opposition; price $2,000, one-fourth cash, balance in one year with interest to be secured by note with two securities; must sell at once. Address "Reva," care AMERICAN DRUGGIST, 37 College place.

FOR SALE—Drug store in Northern Pennsylvania; good location for physician; reason for selling, sickness. Address S. M. Stevens, Mills, Pa.

Clerks and Employers should call at this office, register their wants and examine our list of POSITIONS WANTED POSITIONS VACANT and BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES, which can be consulted free of charge.

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

ORIGINAL PACKAGE PRICES.

It should be understood that the prices quoted in this column are strictly those current in the wholesale market, and that higher prices are paid for retail lots. The quality of goods frequently necessitates a considerable range of prices.

Drugs, Chemicals, &c.

Acetanilid, bulk, per lb.	.38	@	.41
" lbs... per lb.	...	@	.58
" ozs.. per oz.	...	@	.06½
Acetate of lime:			
Brown, per 100 lb....	.90	@	.95
Gray, per lb.....	.01¾	@	.01⅞
Acids:			
Acetic Com'l.....	.01⅞	@	.02
Aquafortis, 36 deg...	.03¼	@	.03½
" 40 " ...	.03¾	@	.04¼
Benzoic, German....	.47	@	.54
" English...	.09	@	.09½
Boracic, Whole.....	.13½	@	.14
" Powdered..	.13½	@	.14
Citric, American....	.45½	@	.46
" English.....	...	@	...
Carbolic Crystals,...			
bulk.....	.13¼	@	.17½
lb. bottle.....	.20	@	.23
Muriatic, 18@22 deg.	.90	@	1.37½
Nitric, 38 degrees....	.03¼	@	.04½
" 40 "	.04	@	.04¾
Oxalic, English.....	.06¼	@	.06½
" German.....	.06½	@	...
Picric.....	.26	@	26½
Salicylic.....	1.90	@	1.92
Sulphuric.....	...	@	1.85
Tartaric, Crystals...	.22½	@	.23
" Powdered.	.23	@	.24
Tannic.....	1.05	@	1.20
Alcohol, Grain, per gal. (Less rebate.)	2.25	@	2.26
Wood, 95@97%.....	1.40	@	1.45
Alcholene.....	...	@	1.62
Alum, Lump, per 100lb.	1.75	@	...
Ground, per 100 lb...	1.85	@	1.85
Antifebrine per oz....	.19	@	.20
Antipyrine, per oz....	1.20	@	1.40
Arrow root, Berm., lb..	.24	@	.25
St. Vincent, in bbl., lb.	.11	@	...
Arsenic:			
Red Saxon, lb.....	.05¾	@	.06½
White.....	.03½	@	.03¾
Balsam, Copaiba, lb...	.30	@	.38
Fir, Canada, gal... ..	2.45	@	2.55
Fir, Oregon, gal.....	.75	@	.80
Peru, lb.....	1.35	@	1.50
Tolu, lb..... ...	...	@	.23
Bark, Buckthorn, per lb.	.10	@	...
Cascara Sagrada, lb.	.07	@	.08
Elm, lb.....	.10	@	.12
Orange peel.....	...	@	.06
Sassafras, per lb.....	.08	@	.08½
Soap, lb.....	.04	@	.04¾
Bicarb. Soda, Engl., lb.	.03¼	@	.03½
domestic, lb.....	2.90	@	3.00
Bichromate, Pot'h, lb.	.10½	@	.11
Bismuth, Sub. Nit., per lb., bulk.....	1.95	@	2.00
Bismuth, Sub. Carb., per. lb., bulk.....	2.25	@	2.30
Bleach'g Powd., per lb.	.02½	@	.03
Blue Vitriol, lb.....	.03¾	@	.03½
Borax, refined. lb.....	.08	@	.08¼
Concentrated, lb.....	.07⅜	@	.08
Brimstone, best ad, ton	19.00	@	19.50
Bromide Potash, Domestic, b'lk, lb.....	.33	@	.34
bottles, lb.....	.39	@	.40
Bromide Ammonium, bulk.....	...	@	.43
Bromide Sodium, b'lk..	...	@	.38
Bromine, bulk.....	.38	@	.42
Burgundy pitch, per lb.	.02½	@	.02¾
Cacao Butter:			
12-lb. boxes, lb.....	.30	@	.31⅜
Dutch A., per lb.....	.32½	@	.34
Caffeine.....	1.95	@	...
Camphor, refi'd., bbls., lb	.48½	@	.49
cases, lb.....	...	@	.51
Cantharides, Chinese, lb.	.28	@	.30
Russian, lb.....	.70	@	.75
Carb. Ammonia, casks, lb.....	.08¾	@	.09
Cassia Buds, lb.....	.18	@	.18⅜
Castor Oil, cases, lb....	.15	@	.15½
Barrels, lb.....	.14½	@	.15
Caustic Soda, 70%, 100 lb.	2.70	@	2.82½
Caustic Soda, 60%, 100 lb.	2.90	@	3.10
Chalk. Engl. Precip., bulk, lb.....	.04	@	.06
Chloral Hydrate Crystals, bulk, per lb...	.95	@	1.05
Hydrate crusts, bulk, per lb.....	.92	@	1.00
Chlorate Pot. Crys., lb.	.15	@	15⅜
Pow'd, lb.....	.15½	@	.15¾
Chloroform, Bulk, lb...	.50	@	.51
Cinchonidine, Sulphate of, German, oz.....	.02	@	.02¼
Citrates, U. S. P. Iron, lb.	...	@	.59
Soluble.....	...	@	.55
Iron and Ammonia, lb.	...	@	.50
Iron and quinine.....	1.50	@	1.55
Iron and strychnine.	2.00	@	2.05
Phosphate, U. S. P. lb.	...	@	.57
Pyrophos, U. S. P., lb.	...	@	.55
Pyrophos, Soluble, lb.	...	@	.55
Potash, per lb.....	...	@	.49
Soda, per lb,.....	...	@	.49
Cobalt, pow'd, lb.....	.10	@	.18
Cocaine Muriate, per oz.	5.25	@	6.20
Codeine, bulk, oz.....	4.15	@	...
Codeine, eights.....	4.65	@	...
Cod Liver Oil, Norwegian, bbls.....	18.50	@	22.50
Colocynth:			
Trieste, lb.....	.30	@	.38
Spanish.....	.20	@	.22
Copperas, per 100 lb...	.75	@	.90
Cr. Tartar, Crystals, lb	.18½	@	.19
Powdered, lb.....	.19	@	.20
Cubeb Berries, XX, lb.	.27	@	.30
Ordinary, lb.....	.22½	@	.25
Cutch, bales, SM, lb..	.04¼	@	.04¾
Cutch, boxes lb.....	...	@	.09
Cuttle bone, Trieste, lb	...	@	.12
Jewelers' lb.....	.35	@	...
Dextrine.....	.04½	@	.05
Divi Divi, per ton.....	45.00	@	55.00
Dragon's Bl'd, lump, lb	...	@	...
In reeds, lb.....	.45	@	.50
Epsom Salts, per 100 lb.	1.00	@	1.10
Ergot:			
G'm'n and Russ'n, lb	.58	@	.40
Spanish, lb.....	.45	@	.47½
Ergotine, Domestic...	...	@	4.00
German.....	4.00	@	...
Flowers:			
Arnica Flowers, per lb	.11	@	.12
Chamomile, German, New, lb..	18.	@	.25
Roman, New.....	...	@	.24
Roman, lb., old.....	.12	@	.20
Lavender Flowers Ordinary, per lb.	.04	@	.08
Select, per lb.....	.15	@	.65
Gambier, lb.....	.04	@	.04½
Glycerin, bbls, lb	.13½	@	.14
" cases, lb....	.14	@	.16¾
Grains, Paradise, lb...	.07	@	.07½
Guarana, lb.....	1.05	@	1.10
Gums:			
Aloes, Barb, lb.....	.06	@	.12
" Cape, lb.....	.05½	@	.08
" Curacao, lb...	.02¾	@	.03
" Socotrine, lb..	.28	@	.40
Arabic 1st picked....	.50	@	.55
" 2nd "	.36	@	.40
Arabic, sorts.....	.12½	@	.13
Asafœtida, lb.....	.10	@	.20
Benzoin, lb.....	.20	@	.38
Chicle, lb.....	.26	@	.28
Gamboge, lb.....	.55	@	.60
Guaiac, lb.....	.17	@	.25
Kino, lb.....	.75	@	1.00
Mastic, lb.....	.75	@	1.00
Myrrh, lb.....	.20	@	.38
Olibanum, sorts, lb..	.05½	@	.06½
" tears, lb..	.11	@	.13
Sandrac, lb.....	.29	@	.30
Senegal, picked, lb..	.14	@	.60
" sorts, lb....	.09½	@	.10
Shellac, DC. lb.....	...	@	.51
" VSO, lb....	...	@	.30
" Diam'd I,lb	...	@	.29
" SS, lb	.28½	@	.29
" TN, lb	...	@	.26
" Garnet.	...	@	.24
" Bleached, lb	.26	@	.27
Tragacanth, Aleppo, lb.	.30	@	.58
Harlem Oil.....	...	@	2.50
Indigo, lb.....	.45	@	2.00
Insect Flowers.....	.18	@	.20
Insect Powder, pure, lb.	.16	@	.22
Iodide Potash, bulk, lb.	2.70	@	2.75
" " bot's, lb.	2.83	@	2.88
Isinglass, Am'r'n, lb..	.47½	@	.60
Japan, lb.....	.35	@	...
Juniper Berries, lb.	.01⅞	@	.02¼
Leaves:			
Belladonna, per ..lb	.10½	@	.12
Buchu, short, lb.....	.12	@	.15
" long, lb.....	.35	@	.40
Coca, prime, lb.....	.15	@	.30
Damiana, lb.....	.27	@	...
Hyoscyamus.....	.09	@	.11
Jaborandi, lb.....	.40	@	.50
Senna Alex natr'l, lb.	.14	@	.16
Senna Alexgarbled lb	.22	@	.27
Senna Tinney, lb....	.07	@	.20
Stramonium..	.03½	@	.08
Licorice, P. & S., lb....	.24	@	...
Lupulin, German.....	.70	@	2.25
Lycopodium, lb.....	.53	@	.55
Manna, large flake, lb.	...	@	1.25
Small flake, lb.....	.42	@	.45
Menthol, Japanese,....	...	@	3.70
Mercurials:			
Blue Pill, lb.....	.34	@	...
Calomel, lb.....	.71	@	...
Cor. Sublimate, lb..	.62	@	...
Mercury and Chalk.	.30	@	...
Ointment, lb.....	.30	@	.39
Red Precipitate, lb.	.81	@	...
White " lb.	.86	@	...
Morphine, bulk, oz....	1.90	@	2.05
Eights, oz.....	2.30	@	2.35
Moss, Irish, lb.....	.06	@	.06½
Irish, bleached, lb....	.13	@	.15
Muriate Potash, per 100 lbs.....	1.78	@	1.85
Naphthaline, flake, per lb.....	.03¾	@	.05
Naphthaline, Ball, per lb.....	...	@	.05
Nitrate Silver, oz.....	.48	@	.49½
Nitrate Soda, 100 lb....	1.65	@	1.80
Nux Vomica, lb.....	.03¾	@	.04
Nutgalls, China, per lb.	.13	@	.13½
Aleppo, per lb.....	.13¾	@	.14
Oils, Essential:			
Anise.....	1.35	@	1.40
Almonds, Bitter.....	7.50	@	...
" Sweet.....	.20	@	.43
Bay, per lb.....	3.50	@	4.00
Bergamot	2.00	@	2.75
Cajeput, Native.....	.45	@	.55
Camphor	.07	@	.08
Cassia.....	.75	@	.82½
Citronella, Native..	.24	@	.28
Clove.....	.52½	@	.55
Copaiba.....	.70	@	.75
Croton.....	.75	@	.80
Cubeb.....	2.25	@	2.50
Erigeron, per lb.....	1.45	@	1.60
Geranium Chiris.....	4.50	@	7.50
Lavender.....	1.20	@	1.85
" Garden.....	.40	@	.90
Lemon, as to brand..	1.35	@	2.10
Lemongrass.....	.75	@	"
Musk, per lb.....	7.00	@	8.00
Myrbane.....	.17	@	.19½
Neroli.....	22.00	@	29.00
Nutmeg	1.75	@	2.75
Orange.....	1.50	@	1.65
Origanum	.24	@	....
Pennyroyal.....	1.40	@	1.50
Peppermint, bulk....	2.45	@	2.55
" HGH..	2.50	@	2.65
Rose.....	7.50	@	8.00
Sandalwood.....	...	@	2.85
Sassafras..... ..	.36	@	.38
Sassafras, Artificial..	.24	@	.27
Spearmint.....	1.60	@	1.90
Tansy	2.00	@	3.00
Wintergreen.....	1.62½	@	1.70
" Artificial.	1.10	@	1.15
Wormwood.....	2.25	@	....
" HGH..	....	@	3.75
Opium, Natur'l, cs., per lb.....	2.45	@	2.50
Opium, Ordinary, Jobbing, per lb.....	2.50	@	2.55
Opium, Powd., per lb..	3.25	@	3.30
Phenacetine, per oz...	.85	@	.90
Prussiate Potash, Yellow, per lb.....	.21½	@	.22
Red, per lb.....	.39	@	.42
Quicksilver, flasks, per lb.....	....	@	.50
Quinine:			
Domestic, bulk, oz...	.22	@	.23
Domestic, ozs.....	.28	@	.29
German, bulk.....	.18	@	.18½
German, ozs.....	.27	@	.28
Roots, Aconite, lb.....	.09	@	.14
Althea, cut, lb.....	.15	@	.18
Alkanet, lb.....	.06	@	.07
Arnica, lb.....	.12	@	.13
Belladonna Ger., lb.	.08	@	.12
Blood, lb.....	.05	@	.06
Calamus, lb.....	.07	@	.08
Calamus, bleac'd, lb.	.21	@	.24
Colchicum, per lb...	.14	@	.18
Colombo, lb.....	.06½	@	.11
Dandelion, Germ. lb.	.07½	@	.08
Dogwood, lb.....	.08	@	.10
Galangal, lb.....	.04¼	@	.04½
Gentian, lb.....	.03½	@	.04
Ginseng, lb.....	1.75	@	2.75
Ginger, Jamaica, bled., lb.....	.17	@	.20
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleh., lb.....	.14	@	.17
Golden Seal, lb.....	.20	@	.21
Hellebore, powd., lb.	.07½	@	.08
Ipecac, lb.....	1.27	@	1.30
Jalap, lb.....	.21	@	.24
Kava Kava, lb.....	.30	@	....
Licorice, select, lb...	.08	@	.15
" Pow'd., lb.	.05	@	.12
Lovage, lb.....	.50	@	.55
Mandrake, lb.....	.03½	@	.04
Orris, Florentine, lb.	.25	@	.35
Orris, Verona.....	.12	@	.14
Pink, lb.....	.22	@	.25
Rhubarb, whole, lb..	.70	@	.80
Sarsaparilla, Hond., lb.	.30	@	.42½
Sarsaparilla, Mex., lb.	.09½	@	.10
Senega, lb...	.35	@	.36
Serpentaria, lb.....	.20	@	.22
Valerian, Belgian, lb.	.07	@	.07½
" German, lb.	.10	@	.12
Saffron, Amn., lb.....	.25	@	.35
Spanish, Valencia, lb.	6.50	@	7.00
Spanish, Alicante, lb.	5.00	@	5.50
Sal Ammoniac, lump, lb.	.08¼	@	...
Do., Granulated, lb....	.05½	@	.09
Sal Soda, Eng., 100 lb..	1.02½	@	1.05
" American....	.90	@	.95
Saltpeter, crude, per lb.	.04¾	@	.05
Saltpeter, Refined, per lb.....	.06	@	.08
Seeds, Anise, Ital., lb..	.09	@	.10
Anise, German, lb...	.06	@	.06½
Anise, Star, lb.....	.22	@	.23
Canary, Smyrna, lb..	.3¾	@	.03¾
Canary, Sicily, lb ...	.00¾	@	.04
Caraway, lb.....	.06¾	@	.07
Cardamon, Aleppy, per lb.....	.65	@	.75
Celery, lb.....	.10¾	@	.11
Cardamon, Malabar, per lb.....	.75	@	.85
Colchicum, lb.....	.12	@	.14
Coriander, lb.....	.02¾	@	.03¼
Cummin, lb.....	.11	@	...
Fennel, Germ., lb....	...	@	.12
Flax Meal, per lb....	...	@	.02
Foenugreek, lb.....	.02¾	@	.03
Hemp, Russian, lb..	.02¾	@	...
Mustard, yel. Cal. lb.	.06¾	@	.07¼
Mustard, brown, Cal. lb.....	.03¾	@	.04⅛
Poppy, per lb.....	.07¾	@	.08
Quince, German, lb..	.45	@	.50
Rape, German, lb....	.03¾	@	.03½
Rape, English, lb....	.05¾	@	.06
Soap, Castile, Mars, mottled, pure, lb..	.06	@	.06¾
White, lb.....	.09¾	@	.10
Soda Ash, lb., 48% per 100 lb.....	1.50	@	1.80
Squills, white, lb.....	.04½	@	.06
Sugar Milk, powd., lb..	.12	@	.14
Sugar Lead, white, lb.	.11	@	.11¼
" Lead, brown, lb.	.05¾	@	.06
Sulphate Ammonia, per 100 lb.....	2.90	@	3.00
Do. Potash, 48% per lb.....	1.11¾	@	1.15
Do., Potash, 90% per lb.....	2.10	@	2.15
Sulphur, Roll.....	...	@	.01¾
" Flour.....	...	@	.02¾
Spirits Nitre, U. S. P..	.39	@	.40
Spirit Ammonia, Arom.	.44	@	.45
Sulphuric Ether.....	.54	@	.61
Sumac, Sicily, ton.....	72.50	@	77.00
" Virginia.....	43.00	@	47.50
Tar Barbadoes, gal....	....	@	.45
Tin Crystals, bbls., per lb.....	.15	@	....
Jars, per lb.....	.17	@	....
Tonka Beans, Angost., lb.....	1.65	@	2.10
Tonka Beans, Para, lb.	.55	@	.65
" " Surinam..	.75	@	....
Turpentine, Spirits....	31	@	.32
Vanilla Beans, lb.....	6.00	@	11.00
" cut, lb.....	4.50	@	5.25
Venice Turpentine, barrels, lb.....	.18	@	.19
Cans, lb.....	.19	@	.20
Wax, Brazil, Veg., lb..	.09½	@	.17½
Japan, lb.....	...	@	.08

Animal and Vegetable Oils.

Linseed, City, raw, gal.	....	@	.50
Linseed, City, boiled, gal.....	....	@	.53
Linseed, Western, raw, gal.....	...48	@	.49
Lard, City, Ex. Winter, gal.....	1.00	@	....
Lard, City, Prime, present make, gal.....	.72	@	.7
Lard, City, Extra No. 1, gal.....	.55	@	.65
Lard, City, No. 1, gal..	.50	@	.55
" West, prime, gal.	.72½	@	.73
Cotton-seed, Crude, grades, gal.....	.36	@	.37
Cotton-seed, Summer Yellow, prime, gal..	.42	@	.43
Cotton-seed, Summer Yellow, off grades..	40	@	.41
Cotton-seed, Winter Yellow, gal..... ...	.54	@	.56
Cotton seed, Winter White, gal.....	.55	@	.57
Sperm, Crude, gal.....	.75	@	.80
Sperm, Natural Spring gal.....	.85	@	.86
Sperm, Bleached Spring gal.....	...	@	....
Sperm, Natural Winter, gal.....	.90	@	.92
Sperm, Bleached Winter, gal.....	.95	@	.96
Whale, Crude, gal.....	...	@	...
Whale, Natural Winter, gal.....	.50	@	...
Whale, Bleached Winter, gal.....	.50	@	
Whale, Ex. Bl'ch'd, gal.	.57	@	...
Menhaden, Crude, Sound, gal.....	.40	@	...
Dark, pressed, gal...	.40	@	.42
Light, pressed, gal..	.42	@	.43
Bleached, Winter, gal.	.45	@	...
Extra Bleached, gal.	.48	@	...
Tallow, City, prime gal.	.70	@	.75
Western, prime, gal.	.65	@	.70
Cocoanut, Ceylon, lb..	.06½	@	...
Cochin, lb.....	...	@	.07¼
Cod, Domestic, gal....	.38	@	.40
Foreign, gal.....	.42	@	.45
Red Elaine, gal.....	.44	@	.48
Red Saponified, lb....	.05¾	@	.05¾
Bank, gal.....	.40	@	.41
Straits, gal.....	.41	@	.42
Olive oil for table in tins	1.50	@	1.85
Olive, Com'n, bbls, gal.	.58	@	.60
Neatsfoot, prime, gal..	.77	@	.80
Palm, prime, Lagos, lb	.05¾	@	.06